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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave, and at No. 50 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave, where advertisements for The Tribunk will be received up to 71 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870.

A torrible accident has occurred on the Great Northern Railroad in England, 13 persons being killed and 40 wounded. The question of the preservation of the Colonies to Great Britain was debated in the House of Lords. = The French Emperor's health is improving. The 8t. Gothard " "tread was discussed in the Corps Legislatif, the Government being consured by several mem-bers. The Workingmen's Union has issued a manifesto declaring the principles of their organization. - The Infallibility debate will be continued to July 6. Fifteen of the supporters of the dogma will be made Cardinals after the adjournment. - A serious conflict of authority between the police and the military has occurred in

In the Senate, yesterday, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up, when Mr. Ramsey's amendment abolshing the Franking Privilege was rejected-26 to 28-A new-sty bill for persons engaged in the Rebellion. Mr. Whitemore was refused admission to the House, and his credentials were sent back to the Governor of South Carolina. The Omnibus Appropriation bill was debated,

to leave Wilmington, N. C., for this city. === One of the victims of the Carr's Rock disaster has been awarded \$20,000 damages against the Eric Railway. —— A new bill in aid of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railway, has enate. ____ Three men were killed and three wounded by a premature blast near East Hampton, Conn. == The Narragansett Park Races opened yesterday.

Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., has celebrated its centennial anniversary. ---- The Hudson River Baptist Association, South, is in session at Yonkers - The National Sunday-School Association is in session in this city, ____ A committee of merchants has appealed to the Quarantine Commissioners to remove the restrictions placed upon trade by the Health Officers of the port. — The strike of the Cigar Makers is over. It continued four months. — Gold, 1121, 1121, 1121, Thermometer, 72, 76, 63.

The General Amnesty bill introduced by the House Reconstruction Committee yesterday has the demerit of not being a measure of General Amnesty. The excepting clauses are too many, and the excepted classes too large. The country is strong enough to be generous without stint. The odium under which the Rebel leaders exist, and from which they can never free themselves, will not be increased by continuing what is to them only persecution, and which is practically no protection to

We are not disposed to indulge in exultation over the rejection of Whittemore, the cadetwarrant peddler. It does not seem to us much of a triumph that the House has been induced to accept our view that a man pronounced by itself guilty of Penitentiary offenses, could not properly be admitted instead to its membership. Nevertheless we are heartily glad that a merited rebuke has been administered, that the good name of Congress has been preserved from this last detilement, and that "a line has been drawn somewhere."

There is little to be feared from the Currency bill which lately passed the House with all its merits stripped off in a way clearly exposed in our Washington correspondence, but perfectly unintelligible according to Congressional reports. The Senate Finance Committee has upanimously recommended non-concurrence in the bill, and as the Senate never loses an opportunity of putting itself in antagonism with the House, the currency is not likely to be expanded by the \$05,000,000 which the latter body would thrust upon the country. We should be glad if inevery way unsatisfactory bill, Congress could mature at this session some measure which New-York of all National Bank notes, of Government with their own most useful that the Indian will not settle and civilize-

and which would then leave the circulation thus secured to be determined by the business wants of the country. Perhaps it is too late in the session for such a measure. Perhaps such a measure is at once too simple and too nearly in entire consonance with the wants of the business community to merit attention in Congress.

The notable extracts concerning Mr. Akerman's past career as a Georgia loyalist, published yesterday and to-day, are not needed to assure the country of the wisdom displayed by the President in his last selection of a Cabinet officer. They may serve, however, to stimulate the Senate to speedy action in the case. Let us show former Rebels that we are willing to forget the past when we have security for the future; let us show Southern Union men that their unselfish efforts since the war have been appreciated; and let us see once more a Cabinet containing a representative and loyal man from an extreme Southern State.

Whenever there is a change in the Health Officer of this port there are cries of grievances from the merchants. It is perfectly natural, and trouble will exist as long as the present system of quarantine prevails. The new officer as an old physician has little practical knowledge of the commercial needs of the city, and while he is careful and energetic as regards the public health he unwittingly injures other public and private interests. There is no reason why the grievances of which the merchants now complain should not be removed by Dr. Carnochan, and we have no doubt they will be as soon as understood

FRANKING-OUR LAST DEFEAT. Senators received the announcement, yesterday, of the defeat of the bill for the repeal of the Franking Privilege with roars of laughter. A great deal of fun was poked at Mr. Ram-"say, who had the bill in charge," adds the faithful and prosaic report. We commend the triumphant rejoicing to the attention of the people. Here was a proposition that those who use the mails should pay for them, to the end that the Postal Department may be self-sustaining, that all may have an equal right to its advantages, and that postage may be made as cheap as possible. Its opponents insisted on maintaining a privileged class. They demanded that the miner in Colorado should pay a higher rate on his letter to his wife in "the States," and a larger sum quarterly for the village paper which brings him the news from his old New-England or New-York home, in order that they might receive their letters and papers free. They wanted to tax every newspaper in the United States for the benefit of that mansoleum of undelivered and unread speeches, The Congressional Globe. They wanted to tax every writer of letters in the United States, topay for the transpertation to their supporters in Conventions and wire-pullers in cancusses, of car loads of Patert Office Reports and volumes of testimory before Investigating Committees-of which whatever is valuable had appeared, six mouths before, in all the newspapers. They demanded for themselves a privilege denied to the/Queen of England, and to get it refused Aw.ericans the advantages of cheap and prompt/communication accessible to the meanest British subject. And their success was received with roars of laughter. We thank the Aaughers at least for their frankness. Let the tens and hundreds of thousands who throughout the last Winter, from every State in the Union, sent up to Congress their, petitions for the repeal of the Franking Privilege, understand that the denial of their prayer was greeted with roars of laughter by their Senators; and

that these are the men who did it: NAYS.

Hamilton (Md.), Ross,
Harris, Sawyer,
McDonald, Spencer, orbett, Robertson,

There was a bare majority of two against the repeal. A dozen Senators-doubtless among the loudest of the laughers-were present, but refused to vote. These were the cowards who gloated over their share in the continuance of the swindle, but lacked the courage to bear their part in upholding it. Their names may be found in the list of those absent or not voting. Whoever, of those whose names here follow, was absent from the Senate Chember on legitimate business, will be excused by the people who sent him there; the rest will be held even more odious upholders of the Franking enormity than the men who had at least the bad coprage to vote for it:

Hamilton of Md., Patterson, Howard, Revels, Johnson, Saulsbury, Kellogg, Stockton, Lewis, Thurman, Revels, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Titon. Flanigan, Hamiltop of Texas.

We hope soon to te precisely who, of these gentlemen, dodged. Meantime we find cause for congratulation in the vote. It came within two votes of repeal! When next the question comes up two votes more will not be lacking. Trust the petitioners whose prayer has been answered by roars of derisive laughter for that. Next time we shall win! This is our

last defeat! CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. With very little preliminary fuss and debate, the British Government has carried into effect a radical reform in the system of appointments to office, similar in its general features to the great change advocated in this country by Mr. Jenekes. An examination of candidates for certain civil offices has long been practiced in England; but hereafter, by an order of the Queen in Council, this rule is to be greatly extended, so as to apply to all appointments except under the Foreign Office and a very few others expressly mentioned. Anybody who wants a Government place may present himself for examination upon his physical fitness, his moral and intellectual character, his general education, and his special knowledge of the duties he desires to fulfill. The candidate who appears by the report of the examiners to be best qualified will receive the appointment on a probation of six months during which he will be still further tested; and at the end of that time, if the results of the trial are satisfactory, he will be permanently assigned to duty, subject only to removal by the chief of the department to which he is attached.

Here is a sweeping change by which politics as a trade ought to be revolutionized if not entirely abolished. It is not so many years the Wilderness. The Puritans, who had reasince a British statesman would have thought the Constitution subverted and the country on stead of the present imperfect, one-sided and the brink of ruin if the party which had the good luck to come in could not displace the and no more lacking in energy than his appointees of the party which had the bad august, ancient, and most reprehensible parent. would secure the certain redemption in back to go out, and till the comfortable desks | Perhaps the main mischief is in as

supporters. How Her Majesty's Government was to be carried on, Sir, unless the younger sons and poor relations of the great governing families could be provided for; how the indispensable adhesion of the Duke of This and my Lord That was to be secured without a judicious distribution of places among the friends and dependents for whom those pillars of the State felt bound to provide, were problems which the Sir Leicester Dedlocks of the Whig quite as well as the Tory party felt themselves utterly unable to solve. How was a man to get into Parliament if he could not reward those who were most active in putting him there? How were ministers to command a majority in the House if they had no patronage wherewith to pay for votes? Mr. Gladstone has cut the Gordian knot of these difficulties at one blow. He has destroyed the Irish Church Establishment. He has about destroyed the Irish Land system. He has extended the suffrage and half promised the ballot. Now he has destroyed patronage. And still the British empire stands! The Foreign Office, to be sure, is left, a last refuge for aristocratic good-fornothings, a dumping-ground, so to speak, for the nobility, bearing a sign to the effect that Rubbish may be shot here," and there are certain offices also filled directly by the erown to which the competitive system does not apply; but these exceptions are too few to affect the general result, and may perhaps hereafter be brought under the general rule.

It is very true that a formal examination is not always the best gauge of ability. A reanof nervous or excitable temperament is apt toblunder through confusion, and a man with more than his fair share of assurance is placed! at an unjust advantage. Still, if the examination is properly conducted it will hardly fails to detect either a fool or a man of exceptional ability, and in any case the new mode of choice must be a great improvement upon the present, in which fitness is not considered at all. A sensible competitive examination, followed by the practical test of a six months' probation, ought to insure the Government able, diligent, and well conducted servants. 'The chief of a department will always have the power to discharge those who, after all the previous tests, are still found incompetent or idle; and as his own comfort will depend upon a good administration of his office, he may be trusted to exercise that power whenever it becomes necessary. On the other hand he has not the power of appointment, and therefore will seldom be tempted to remove without cause, in order to make room for his own friends Thus, as man by the process of natural selection is supposed to have been developed from the monkey, so the breed of office-holders may be indefinitely improved by a similar operation of what Mr. Darwin calls the "struggle for existence and survival of the fittest."

We are not sanguine of the immediate adoption of any such reform in the United States -principally for the reason that we are so very much in want of it. The incompetency of Government officials is a comparatively trifling evil in this country, but the patronage system has become such a tremendous weapon of corruption that few politicians are willing to give it up, and few party leaders have the courage to pledge a hearty support to the movement for reforming it out of existence. While office is bartered and sold as it is now, and votes are given not for political principles but for a petty custom-house clerkship, it is only by rare and fortunate accident that we can get the best men into positions of trust and power, or secure a majority in Congress with the nerve and discrimination to apply the remedy to this threatening disorder of our political system. Congressmen have come to look upon office-brokerage as one of the chief of their legitimate duties. Candidates have learned to buy their elections, not indeed by the petty bribery of individual voters, but by an explicit or implied promise of office to influential wire-pullers, stumpseakers, and local politicians—in other words, by buying extensive vote-dealers at wholesale. And it is an evidence of the injurious effect of this corrupt system upon the whole tone of public life that so many of our respectable statesmen do not see or will not acknowledge that the bribery of patronage, whether for personal aims or "the good of the party," is a dangerous assault upon the fundamental theory of the Republic, namely, that a free expression of the popular will should dictate the policy of the state.

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

One of the greatest disadvantages under which the Poor Indian has always labored has been, if we may say so, his Picturesqueness. It has been taken for granted that he was a child of larger growth, and when the poets piped about him he was always The Child of the Forest. In the eyes of the Government he was a sort of barbarous Harold Skimpole, not in the least knowing the value of money, not averse to blankets and tobacco and whisky, but preferring to have those agreeable things presented to him, and not inclined at all to earn them by his own labor. Almost every writer about Indians has assumed it to be impossible to induce him permanently to abandon his nomadic or vagabond life and to become the resident of a regular village. The advantage of these theories is obvious. Being a child, the Indian is to be treated as a child. In all controversies his wishes are not to be regarded as of the slightest importance. One place being to the wanderer like another place, if his presence becomes undesirable at one point all that is necessary is to transport him. with or without his own consent, to another, Treaty-making with such an irresponsible creature may well be regarded as a solemn mockery and a farce-a mere palaver, full of conventional and nonsensical babble about The Great Father" and "The Spirit-Land" and the Lord knows what beside. Then the Child was put into novels. Then he figured in poetry. Then he was brought upon the dramatic stage, and Mr. Edwin Forrest gave us his tender conception of the Child. Then the painters depicted him, surpassingly truculent. perhaps, but always with a maiden daughter by his side of melting tenderness and the most ravishing beauty. Then the sculptors took him in hand, generally representing him as wounded and dying, which, of course, intensified our pathetic regards. Altogether, if we may believe according to legends and deduce according to literary fiction, the Child was at once the bravest and the most helpless, the savagest and the gentlest, the most unpleasant and the most generous, the meanest and the greatest of men-a sort of Juvenile Coppercolored and most interesting Lord Bacon of son to know the Indian well, did not consider him to be a Child at all, or if he were, he was a Child of Perdition and the Devil.

course without any selfish purpose upon our part) in the very teeth of the fact that he has settled and partially civilized in the past over and over again; and of the other fact, that he is doing so to-day. One of our correspondents, writing from Yankton, Dakota Territory, the other day gave some interesting particulars of the movements of a portion of the Santee Sioux tribe, which was originally from Minne sota (where it was very troublesome), and which was subsequently removed to Nebraska. Here these Indians were placed in charge of the missionaries of the Society of Friends. Whether under Friendly influence or for some other reason, a considerable number of them became desirous of severing altogether their tribal relations, of "taking homesteads, and of becoming independent citizens of the United 'States." One year ago last April, twentyeight of them, with their families, settled, each selecting for himself under the act a homestead, near Flandreau, in the neighborhood of Sioux Falls, and near the Iowa line. An attempt (of course) was made to drive them back to their reservation. Orders to that effect (of course) came from Washington; but upon a due presentation of the facts the order was suspended. Meanwhile, these poor settlers were harassed in various ways. They were told that they had no right to their land, and that they could not become citizens; but they kept persistently at work upon their land, and their right to this has now been settled, as well as their political status as citizens-they having abandoned their tribe and all benefits to be derived from the treaties. In all, there appear to be at present thirtysix heads of families, including several Chiefs, who have abdicated. They have built houses, are fast breaking up the soil, and have such a good reputation for thrift and industry that the traders at Sioux Falls trusted them to quite large amounts. These bills they were able to pay, and did promptly pay during the last Spring, with the proceeds of the Winter's trapping. The gratifying report is, that "no-"body has lost a cent by them"-that "they have paid their debts more punctually than "white men, and that their settlement now presents more indications of civilization, industry, and a show of living, than the same number of white families located a few miles below. This year they are raising crops, and will feel much more independent." formally took up their homesteads a short time since, each man having the necessary sum (\$14) ready. They came to Vermillion for the purpose, "dressed in citizens' garb," and are said to have taken the required oath "with great solemnity." They have among them a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions (Rev. A. P. Williamson), and they have regular meetings for worship on Sunday. They have also established

schools. When it is remembered that these Santee Sioux were ranked among the most bloodthirsty and unmanageable of the Western Indians, and that in this peaceful enterprise they have exhibited industry, enterprise, and selfreliance, we think it may be assumed (whatever the loss to our sensibilities) that they are no longer Children of the Forest. On the contrary, they are something much more to the purpose-they are Citizens of the United States. Are we wrong in assuming that these few are evidence of many more ready to do likewise, if only permitted?

NATIONAL FUNERALS.

We called attention some time ago to the increasing barbarous taste among us for vulgar private funeral displays, and were glad to see that our cotemporaries took up the subject and heartily seconded us, in our effort to place this ill-bred abuse in its true light. Since then, the soleravity and tender beauty of Dickens's simple funeral have pointed the moral better than any words of ours could do. Nothing in his life better became him than the leaving of it. When a man is dead, his work, good or all, belongs to the public; but only his work. That which aids or impedes the world's y rogress, the world has a right to accept or reject, to test, torture, tear to pieces, if it will. But the poor body-the hand which his friend has grasped, the lips that his wife has kissed, the knee on which his children have climbed -belongs to those who loved him. Let them decently and tenderly lay it away. There is some reason in the Ojibways and Fans when they follow their dead to the grave with hornblowing and beating of drums, meaning to bring them good luck; but our higher civilization teaches us that the dead are beyond the reach of our noise; it is to soothe our own wounded feelings that we bear about not only our mockery of woe but our corpses as a publie show, load them with wire-stalked bouquets, and make their burial a pretext for fanfaronade of every kind, and especially for an exhibition of our fashionable acquaintances. These private Ojibway funerals are a very good index to our advance in social refine ment in the cities; but there is a lower deep of horror. In smaller towns, when the unfortunate dead man had the ill-luck to belong to any fire company, benefit, or secret society, they seize upon his corpse, hoist it on fireengines, swathe it in American flags, drag it up one street and down another, make speeches over it, fire over it, and then march gayly away to a jigging tune, leaving the sexton to consign it to its mother earth.

We press this subject again because we wish to point out the manner in which this general debasement of the public taste and feeling has reached its culmination on several occasions in what might be called national funerals, when the poor corpse was haled not through a gaping village, but the length and breadth of the land, bringing wherever it went, instead of the sanctity and silence of death, only a hot, perspiring fury, parade, thundering cannons, vulgar estentation, and rancorous envy. Now, this all, doubtless, had its origin in a vague desire to do honor to the departed. Far be it from us to censure or ridicule any worthy regret or appreciation of a great life greatly ended; such appreciation ennobles him who gives far more than him who receives it; but surely it can find a more fitting outlet than this tawdry glare, this deafening tantara. The first terrible outbreak of national feeling at Mr. Lincoln's death almost warranted the conveyal of his murdered body from city to city. It seemed to be fitting at the time that the people should be permitted to lay their hand upon his bier, to vow a deeper allegiance to that country whose martyr he was. But who that saw the steaming, struggling, swearing crowds which blocked its progress, the awe degenerating into ridicale, the pomp and clamor and gaudy cheap display that dragged at each remove its lengthening chain from Washington to Springfield, did not resent it as an insult to the great and simple soul who slept below?

The three funerals of this kind of which the nation has been guilty have in each instance, instance,

this assumption being resolutely adhered to (of been curiously enough conferred upon men of marked simplicity and modesty in their lives. In one case the funeral was so long deferred, in order that no requisite honor should be omitted, that the relatives and executors had time to enter into a virulent dispute as to who should pay the expenses, and the poor body itself was so chopped and "relieved of heart "and liver," and "injected" in the process of embalming, that a very small portion was left for the final platoon to fire over, and that little had "turned into a substance resembling "tallow." In the name of decency, if natural feeling is extinct, let us put an end to this remnant of barbarism among us, both in publie and private. Let us no longer flaunt our vulgar vanity in the face of Death. Let us assume civilization if we have it not, and learn to keep our money, and fashion, and ourselves in the back-ground when the Voiceless Angel comes to do his inexorable, irrevocable work. From good breeding, if not from feeling, let eternal braggadocia be mute, at least for that moment when

"God makes a silence through it all, And giveth our beloved sleep.",

SPANISH IMBECILITY IN SPAIN. Prim and his fellow-conspirators have certainly made Spain the most contemptible Government in Europe. With the power in their hands, with the people at their back, and without fear of foreign interference from any source, they hesitate to establish the Republic they began by declaring. Their revolution of 1868 was peacefully effected and completed without bloodshed because of the belief of the people that they were not only to be rid of the despised Bourbons, but of hated monacchy forever. They are as eager now as then for the Republic. The late debate which, by establishing the rule that no King could be chosen except by a majority of the whole Cortes, made the election of a King impossible, was hailed as a happy angury for the Republic. Yet Serrano is too cowardly to accept this enthusiastic support of the policy he has the credit of honestly inaugurating, and Prim, more bold but also more ambitious, wiil not let the will of the people prevail. Thus of full liberty and a free republican government the people of Spain allow weak and wicked men to cheat them by intrigues as thin and transparent as they are ignoble.

It is not strange that leaders who are too weak to establish liberty for themselves should hesitate to grant it to those always held as slaves. The most enthusiastic Abolitionist of the country, the most positive Democrat of Madrid, Moret, is now the Minister of the Colonies, and has the power to declare, what all his unofficial life he has been demanding, the freedom of 700,000 Spanish slaves. But suddenly elevated to close official relations with Serrano and Prim, the young enthusiast of Abolition suddenly becomes a colder and more calculating Emancipationist, and submits a bill which, instead of decreeing Slavery extinct, as the temper of the Spanish people and of the times demands, provides for its gradual emancipation

in sixty, years or more. Hew long will the Spanish people endure suc'n leadership? For nearly two years Prim and his fellows have been patching up a revoblution which was a complete success from its inception-which was so unanimous as to accept and indeed suggest the boldest leadership and the most radical changes in the existing form of government. They have accomplished nothing of reconstruction; have dampened this generous ardor for liberty; have repelled the advances of the most earnest hearts and the wisest heads; have plunged the State deeper than ever in debt; and placed it in that attitude of indecision and doubt which invites foreign aggression and internal dissension. It is a sad result of a revolution which began so hopefully. It can only be remedied by the overthrow of the existing Administration by an indignant populace; and to this result the present inaction on the part of the Cortes and present intrigues on the part of his had been one of the corporators of the College.

the Cabinet, if continued, must lead. Little has yet been done by the Dock Commissioners in the great work for which they were appointed. True, there has been a gala sail around the water-front, marked by the usual dinner and speeches; \$250,000 has also been obtained, and for aught we know spent in taking a dim and distant view of the piles of rotten timber that serve as docks; but beyond this we are not aware that anything has been done. The Commissioners have not, however, been created wholly in vain. They hold meetings occasionally, at the last of which a delegation from the Nineteenth Ward appeared to complain of the neglect to provide that district with piers. Out of this complaint, incidentally, came the revelation that in 1866 an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for building docks along the water-front of this Ward, that the money was deposited with the Controller, but when required for use the next year it had "mysteriously disappeared." Elsewhere an allegation of this kind would be considered something serious, but in New-York it is so common-place, and the sum so pitifully small compared with the average stealings, that we do not suppose that the Dock Commissioners will consider it worth while to investigate the matter. We are very sure the charge will not disturb the Tammany magnates now disporting with their purchased Republicans in Indian Harbor.

It is not a little carious to observe in the discussions of the English Cooperatives at Manchester, upon which an entertaining letter in another column treats at length, that illustrations of the advantages of Cooperation are frequently drawn from the comparatively new experiments in the United States. While we have been seeking to learn from the European Cooperatives it appears they have been educated in one of the most important principles of Cooperation by us. From America they have imported the idea that Cooperative Associations ought naturally to supplement the Trades Unions, and that they are the proper weapons with which to fight the manafacturers and proprietors. With this principle to guide the English and French associations they ought to accomplish great results.

The House is happily rid of Mr. Whittemore. He retires to obscurity covered with odiam only increased by his parting threats of returning again to the next Congress. There only remains the duty of dismissing him with a word, and of commending the promptuess with which the House disposed of him. The House, however, owes the case further consideration. It has virtually settled by its refusal to receive Mr. Whittemore that a guilty member cannot escape the penalty of his offense by resignation after his examination has begun. Let it see that the decision has clear and positive expression henceforth in its Rules, that there may hereafter be no decisions of the Chair as complicating as was that of Speaker Blaine in this

RUTGERS CENTENNIAL.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY-A NOTABLE GATHERING-HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY JUDGE BRADLEY-CONDITION OF THE COLLEGE,

New-Brunswick, June 21 .- Rutgers to-day elebrates her 100th birthday. In commemoration of the festal day she has bidden all to come and meet once more under the old roof. All her children, her children's children even unto the third and fourth generation have docked in to congratulate her, until this great little Dutch town has been filled full and overflowing. A most steresting assemblage filled the coilege compus this morning. Old Alumni were as jovial as boys, old chums mently shook each other's arms off, and all seemed re-joiced to be able to visit once more their Alma Mater, and meet the old friends of their college days. At 40 o'clock the annual meeting of the Alumni Asso

ciation was called to order in the college chapel by the

Hon. Robert H. Penyn, LL.D., of the class of 1833, Pres lent of the Alumei Association, the Rev. John H. See, D. D., acting as Scoretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Jeromiah Scarle, after which the President announced that the portraits of the five faithful adherents of Rutgers College would be presented to the Board of custoes by the Alumni Association. The Trustees but ng entered the hall, Edward S. Vail, esq., on behalf of Dr. John De Witt, the Hon. A. Proyn Hasbrouck, Dr. Hardenburgh, and Dr. Brodhead, all former Preof the College, and also the portraits of Simeon De Witt, for many years Surveyor-General of the United States Dr. Campbeil, President of the College and of the Board of Trusiens, replied in a few well-chosen words of thanks, taking the opportunity to inculcate the proper bestowal of gratitude of the friends of the College. He said that we of the present generation are too app to think only of those whom we see actively laboring at the present time, forgetting those who built up the fortunes of the institution in days of trial long gone by. A resolution and perseverance displayed in the collection of portraits wherewith to adorn the chapel. Mr. Vail here moved resolutions appropriating funds to defray the expenses of procuring the portraits of Dominie Van Hartinggen, whom was one of the original endowers of the College, having given the grounds on which the college building. now stand. After a statement by President Pruyn in regard to the endowment fund, the meeting adjourned intil Wednesday at 9 a. m.

The great feature of the day was the historical address

by Judge Bradley, which was delivered in the Pirst Re-formed Church, to a large and attentive audience. There were present on the platform, Gov. Randolph, presiding the following distinguished gentlemen Chancellor Hal stond, H. C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, the Hon. Amo-Robbins, Col. Murphy, W. R. McMichael, State Treasurer, ex-Govs. Newell, Ward, and Price; Adja.-Gen. Stockton, Prof. Hart, Gens. Simpson, Ranyon, Perrine, Appleby, De Bart, and Piume, and Dr. McCash of Princeton. Around the church hung portraits of many of the promi nent men of Rutgers College and the Reformed Church. After a few introductory remarks by Gov. Randolph, Dr Ludlow invoked the Divine blessing. Gov. Randolph then introduced the erator of the day, the Hen. Joseph O. Bradley of the class of 1808, who reviewed the history

The Presbyterians, in 1716, obtained a charter for a sollege, called the College of New-Jersey (now located in Princeton). The Episcopalians, in 1754, received a charter for King's College, in New-York (since changed to Columbia), and when the people of the Reformed Dutch connection applied, in 1776, for a charter it was granted on the 20th of March, 1776, and named Queen's granted on the 19th of March, 1779, and named Queen's College, which name was subsequently changed to Rutgers College. It was founded by that branch of the Reformed Dutch Church called the Coetus, a faction of the Church which received as their ministers gradinates of the two universities of Utrecht and Leyden, in Holland. The first President of the College, and an earnest worker for its foundation, was the Rev. Jacob Hardenburgh, whose wife was the mother of Gen. Frederick Fredinbuysen of Revolutionary memory. Another ardent and efficient founder was Dominic Joannes Leydt, who, in company with Dr. Hardenburgh, went from door to door and collected the necessary funds for the first endowment. Hendrick Pishe was also a man fondly to be remembered as a statunch support of the College, and the lirst to welcome the proposition for the union and compromise of the two factions—the Coetus and the Conferentie—which took place in the formation of the General nest to welcome the proposition for the union and compromise of the two factions—the Coetus and the Conferentie—which took place in the formation of the General
Synod in 1711. The charter having been obtained
a question arose as to the location, some persons being in
favor of Hackensack, others of New-Brunswick, the latter place being fixed upon by a vote of 10 to 7. Among
the more noted men which gratuated at this College were
the Hon. James Schurenas, afterward Sonatar from
New-Jersey, and the Hon. Simon Dewitt, for more than
30 years Furveyor-General of the Stato of NewYork, and the first surveyor who adopted
the plan of dividing public lands in
squares of one half mile each, bounded by lines corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass, which
plan was afterward adopted in the Government surveys.
In one word, the College was founded by men who derived their origin and traditions from Holland, a country
governed by the principles of civil law, and the Alumni
of the College have proven it to be a worthy institution.

The centenary meeting of the Alumni and friends of
the College was called to order by President Pruyn at

the Coilege was called to order by President Prayn at 3:45 p. m. The meeting was opened with a few remarks the Alamni to respond generously to the needs of the College. President Campbell then announced ex-President Hasbrouck, who said that though he was not an its had been one of the corporators of the College.
Although an alumnus of Yale, he still reverenced Rutgers.
He loved Yale greatly, but loved Rutgers more. In this age of liberality to literary institutions and unexampled national prosperity, such colleges abould receive much encouragement. The light kindled 199 years ago has kindled many other lights. What may not the College be expected to be t The President should plant, the Trustees should water, and the Alumni should give the increase.

Dr. Campbell then said that this afterneon the College enters upon its second century of labor. On the 19th of last March he was approinted "chief beggar" for the College, and the work had begun last year at dimertime, when Mr. Abraham Voorhees announced that ha would give \$10,000 to the College.

Dr. Campbell read the subscriptions, as follows;

Tweive subscriptions of \$5,000. \$400.000;

Twenty subscriptions of \$5,000. \$2,500.

Teachy subscriptions of \$1,000. 22,000.

Middle Dutch Church, Allany 1,200.

Entreen subscriptions of \$1,000 each. 14,000.

Furthern subscriptions of \$5,000 each. 14,000.

Furthern subscriptions of \$5,000 each. 14,000. reverenced Re

Of this \$35,000 had been subscribed by alumni, and the remaining \$45,000 were obtained from nine persons, in one week, with but liftle solicitation. This sum, including the sum contributed last year, made a total of \$165,000 increase in the funds of the College. In 1810 the College had been unable to pay the President's salary, and a Committee had to be appointed to raise the funds for it. He contrasted this state of affairs with the present. Six years ago \$137,000 had been raised for the College, and today \$105,000 had been reported, making a total of \$242,000 in 30 years after the time when they had been unable to pay the President's salary.

The singing of "Alma Mater" by a choir of students, accompanied by Grafulla's Band, here formed a pleasing interruption to the exercise.

The Alumni were now called upon to make reports of their work. Prof. Doolittle of the Class of '39 stated that

interruption to the exercise.

The Alumni were now called upon to make reports of their work. Prof. Doolittle of the Class of '39 stated that his class had raised \$2,000, and pledged \$800 more.

The Rev. J. S. Johnson of the Class of '36 reported that that class had succeeded in obtaining \$6,000, and hoped to do Barre. Or campled by the Class of '41 reported \$11,000 as his class contribution. This, however, had already been read from Dr. Campbell's hooks. Dr. Came of New York took the opportunity to make a humorous and effective speech to call farth aid.

The college chor then diversified the financial calculations with "Integer Vita."

Sheriff Voorbees then resumed the proceedings by pledging the Six Mile Run Church to the amount of \$1,000. Gen. Sharpe of '47 suggested that sufficient time had not been allowed for the collection of subscriptions, to which Dr. Campbell replied that the centennial celebration did hat on until next commencement. Col. Herbert of '57 stated just the class had one subscriber on the books to the amount of \$5,000. In Class of '32 Engine it \$1,500. The Class of '32 Engine it \$1,500. The Class of '33 Engine it \$1,500. bert of '57 stated fout the class and the same poor of the books to the amount of \$5.000, and who had plasfed the class for \$10,000. The Class of '52 Feparted the sum of \$700 as raised, and expected to make it \$1,500. Dr. Stry kee of Philadelphia reported that three members of the Class of '48 had out four representatives, who pladged themselves for the sum of \$3,000. The Class of '54 had but four representatives, who pladged themselves for the sum of \$3,000. The Class of '52 pladged themselves to the amount of \$1,000, and the Class of '53 did the same. The Class of '53 reported \$400.000. With the hope of afterward making it \$400.000.

S150,000.

Dr. Stryker suggested that a lecture course be cataly lished. Dr. Campbell responded, giving a short history lished. isond. Dr. Campbell responded, giving a short history of the Brampton iectures in England, and wishing that atters might have such a course. The Roy, Dr. Me-losh then gave a speech that fairly thrilled the audience.

dished. Dr. Campbell responded, giving a wishing that Rutgers might have such a course. The Roy, Dr. McCosh then gave a speech that fairly trilled the andience. He gave it as his opinion that poor colleges in the East were a curse, while out West you could not have too many, good or bad. He made the novel successful that Rutgers and Princeton combine to memorialize the Legislature in regard to the establishment of proper grammar or sub-schools throughout the state. These schools would have a very beneficial effect on the general states of the people, even if albeit grandmates did not eath college. He suggested that the Legislature of New-Jersey be petitioned to found a fellowship, to be competed for the suspected for the rest and the rivary between the colleges. In conclusion, he specially charged the Almani to do this.

The Hon, Robert H. Prays then effered \$10,000 to found a followship or a course of lectures, whicaever the Colleges pleased. Dr. Campbell chose the fellowship, but ursed the Almani to found the course of lectures. The thanks of the Almani were presented to Judge Braffley for his address 3,000 copies of which were ordered to be printed. After a few short addresses and singing the meeting closed with the beneficition.

The Junior exhibition this evening was held in the First Reformed Church, which was crowded to excessive the overture had been noticed by a wait Cl, the following orators occupied the evening. Radwin B. Witfollowing orators occupied the evening. Madd P. Voerlaces on "The Period." Radwin B. Witfollowing orators occupied the evening to wait Cl, the following orators occupied the evening in the Section, and the latter had been followed by a wait Cl, the following orators occupied the evening. The Section of the evening of the evening of the section of the evening of the evening of the section of the evening of the evening of the section of the evening of the evening of the evening of the section of the evening of the evening of the section of the evening of the evening of the evening

The steamship City of Port-au-Prince, from Port au Prince June 1s. arrived at a late hour last night.